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IMPORTANT

TO BUSINESS MEN AND ADVERTISERS

The Rutland Herald and Vermont Star are

published in connection, which combined

has the largest circulation of any paper in

the State, and all advertisements inserted

in either will be inserted in both,

affording to advertisers a better medium

than can elsewhere be found.

For the Herald

WOMAN'S RIGHTS

Woman's head upon a woman's shoulder,

So gently poised, and balanced front and

back.

Inspire affection in all fond beholders,

And echo back affection that we'er moulders.

Woman's heart within a woman's bosom,

So purely loving, and so sweetly mild;

Breathes fragrant charms as breathes the o-

pening blossom.

And every manhood with powers undefined,

The smiles of Venus in a world like ours,

Well more manhood more than Minerva's

powers.

Which rend affections, as thunderbolts the

towers!

While smiles refresh them like gentle showers.

The Gods of Homer were of mighty might,

Combining traits of gods, and ruling men;

But then affection swayed the ruling mind,

And thus it is, and thus has ever been.

Talent and genius are the rights of all,

And mind compassion should fill every breast.

And woe! how sympathy attend the faintest call,

For none of these women may waive the rest.

BETA H. KAPPA.

Rutland, Vt.

[From the German of Chamisso]

THE LADY OF CASTLE WINDECK

BY WILLIAM COLLIER BRYANT.

Rein in thy snorting charger!

That stag that cheats thy sight

He is luring thee on to Windeck,

With his seeming fear and flight.

Now, where the mouldering turrets

Of the outer gate arise,

The knight gazed over the ruins

Where the stag was lost to his eyes.

The sun shone hot above him;

The castle was still as death;

He wiped the sweat from his forehead,

With a deep and weary breath.

"Who now will bring me a beaker,

Of the rich old wine that here,

In the chalice of Castle Windeck,

Whig State Convention.

Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

Your Committee, to whom has been

assigned the duty of reporting resolu-

tions for the adoption of the Con-

vention, in the name of the Whig party

of Vermont, deem the time a fitting one

to inquire, whether the extraordinary

danger to which the prosperity, the

peace, and even the perpetuity of our

country are now imminently exposed,

is due in any degree to their errors—

and whether, for the patriotic purpose

of averting this danger, any sacrifice

or modification of cherished Whig prin-

ciples has become their duty.

We find the country convulsed with

the question of SLAVERY—particularly

as involved in the claim of Texas to a

part of New Mexico, and in the estab-

lishment of forms of government in the

territory acquired by the late Mexican

War. We find a war threatened with

Spain, as a consequence of the late in-

vasion of Cuba—a war in which the

subjugation of the Spanish West In-

dia possessions, and consequent annex-

ation of more slave territory to the Union,

would be the fruit of victory to our

arms. We find California knocking

in vain at the doors of Congress

for admission as one of the free States

of the Union. We find New Mexico

on the eve of claiming admission as

another free State—Texas threatening

to resist by force—Congress still debat-

ing—and a spirit of discontent daily

growing stronger and stronger through-

out the land, that nothing is done to

settle these distracting questions—nothing

done to rescue both Government and

People from the embarrassments like

to flow from the almost total neglect

of the ordinary business of legisla-

tion. Thus it is that the elements of discord

and dissension are violently at work,

and the hearts of bold and practical states-

men, who have stood fearless and un-

moved in the fierce tempests of other

days, sink within them at the sight.

Are these the fruits of Whig prin-

ciples? That is the point. The ques-

tion of SLAVERY is the root of all our

present woes: and of SLAVERY—where?

Not in the States of the Union; there,

it is undisturbed. Not in the District

of Columbia; there, it is a question too

easy of solution, either by the exclu-

sion of slavery or a removal of the

seat of Government, either to disturb

seriously the peace of the Union. Not

in the old territories; for there, every

road is free by the Ordinance of 1787.

The root of evil, then, is the question

of SLAVERY simply and solely within

the NEW TERRITORY, acquired, first,

by the ANNEXATION OF TEXAS, and

last, by the WAR WITH MEXICO. These

are not the fruits of the good Whig

tree—most assuredly not. Both were

the acts of the party to which the

Whigs of Vermont were strenuously

and constantly opposed; it is worthy

of remark, too, that both were brought

about in violation of a cardinal prin-

ciple of the Whig creed—both brought

about by EXECUTIVE USURPATION.

The Whigs of Vermont opposed both

gave Congress the power to prohibit

the migration or importation of slaves

into new territories or States: are will

use that power.

Are we told still that the Union is

in danger?—then it is in danger be-

cause others will dissolve it, not we;

because others will depart from the

principles of their fathers, and ours;

because others will insist upon NEW

CONDITIONS OF UNION—upon condi-

tions which are not in the Constitution,

and which it is our right, and our in-

dispensable duty also, firmly to refuse.

Shall we compromise now our prin-

ciples, and the principles of our fathers?

—then another stride from the path of

honor, of safety, and of liberty itself,

may demand another compromise; an-

other day shall demand still another

new condition of Union—until at last

the whole fabric of free American Gov-

ernment shall be changed, and of the

fair and comely original, there shall not

be left one stone upon another.

THE CONSTITUTION AS IT IS—THE

Union, governed upon Constitutional

principles: we have abided by these,

we will abide by them still. This is

the compromise, the only compromise,

to which we feel it our duty or our

right to submit.

What is true of the present sad con-

dition of the country, because of the

violation of the principles of the Whigs

of Vermont on the subject of SLAVERY,

is equally true of other important mat-

ters. Our calamities may still further

be traced to an abandonment of those

ancient landmarks which the Republi-

can fathers fixed, and by which the

Whig party has ever been and still is

ruled. We will adhere to a single yet

signal instance of this truth.

At this moment the business of the

country is seriously depressed—its com-

merce is languishing, and its debt to

foreign countries alarmingly augment-

ing daily, by vastly increased importa-

tions of foreign manufactures, and a

vast decrease in the exportation of A-

merican products,—legitimate and pal-

pable consequences of abandoning the

good old fashioned Whig doctrine of

Protection, and substituting the prin-

ciples of British Free Trade.

There are errors of omission also, for

which we are in no way responsible.—

The currency is uselessly disturbed, and

the Government itself not unfrequently

embarrassed, by the operation of the

Sub-Treasury System; spoliation is

daily committed on the public domain;

and the interests of commerce in the

lakes, rivers and harbors of the country,

are almost entirely neglected. Nor is

this neglect chargeable to the late Ex-

ecutive and his cabinet. Most faithfully

have their duties been performed in the

recommendation of moderate, discreet

and practicable measures of Reform:

Congress, with an opposition majority in

both branches, and committees carefully

organized with majorities opposed to

the Administration, has most industri-

ously and successfully neglected the re-

commendations of the Executive, and

the great interests of the country.

In such a review of the state of pub-

lic affairs we see no ground to distrust

the principles or policy of the Whigs

of Vermont—no ground to sacrifice or

essentially modify a single article in the

old, the cherished, the ever gloriously

sustained VERMONT WHIG CREED.

Resolved, therefore, That the Whigs

of Vermont, in convention assembled,

refer to the Declaration of Independ-

ence, to the Federal Constitution, as

understood and expounded by its fram-

ers, to the enunciation of the great

principle of human liberty and the re-

striction of domestic slavery promul-

gated by the ordinance of '87, and to

their own former resolutions in conven-

tion, as the constant and unchanging

standards of their political faith.

Resolved, That SLAVERY is a crime

against humanity, and a sore evil in the

body politic, that was excused by the

framers of the Federal constitution as a

crime entailed upon the country by their

predecessors, and tolerated solely as a

thing of inextinguishable necessity.

Resolved, That the so called "com-

promises of the constitution" restrain-

ing the Federal Government from inter-

ference with SLAVERY only in the States

in which it then existed, and from inter-

ference with the Slave Trade only for a

limited time, which has long since ex-

pired; that the powers conferred upon

Congress by the constitution, to suppress

the Slave Trade, to regulate the com-

merce between the States, to govern the

Territories, and to admit new States,—

powers conferred with an express inten-

tion "to form a more perfect Union,"

establish justice, insure domestic tran-

quility, provide for the common defence,

promote the general welfare, and secure

the blessings of liberty to ourselves and

our posterity,—may all rightfully be

used so as to prevent the extension of

SLAVERY into territory now free, and to

abolish SLAVERY and the Slave Trade

whether either exists under the juris-

diction of Congress.

Resolved, That we are entirely and

uncompromisingly opposed to the exten-

sion of slavery in any manner, whether

by the annexation to slaveholding Tex-

as of territory now free, or by the ad-

mission to the Union of territory al-

ready acquired, or which may hereafter

be acquired, without an express pro-

hibition of slavery, either in the consti-

tution of each new State asking admis-

sion, or in the act of Congress providing

for such admission.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the

right, and believe it to be the duty of

Congress to devise just and prudent

measures for the exclusion of SLAVERY

from the District of Columbia; for the

entire suppression of the slave trade on